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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,967—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

Established 1818.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th April.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th "
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1867.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 15th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th April 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 8th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,089	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION),
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.

TRADE MARK.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates, and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS in any quantities from stock.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.

correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMER'S OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.

BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES, A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.

Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.

Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.

OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.

PRINTING FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.
Printing and supplying 100 Gentlemen's Cards, Rs. 2.
Printing and supplying 100 Ladies' Cards, Rs. 2-8.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency,

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

ENGLISH WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them "Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."

English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.

Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE just UNPACKED several cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.

LADIES' FANS—A Most Novel Selection— From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.
LADIES' FANCY WORK-BOXES—In Plush, Satin & Leather— From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES—In Sets— From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
BLOTTING AND CARD CASES—In Morocco & Russia Leather— From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.
THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES—In Plush and Leather— From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS IN VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT { Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., *Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.*

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

A LARGE DELIVERY OF

ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS.

SUIT Rs. 35.
COAT VEST AND TROUSERS

CHOICE PATTERNS.
SPLENDID VALUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiens	1,132	23rd April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY — and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED, AT ONCE, SURVEYORS for House Drainage Connection Surveys in different parts of the City. Salaries varying from Rs. 60 to 80 per mensem, according to qualifications. Only such persons as have a thorough knowledge of Surveying and Levelling need apply. Applications to be made to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A., M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Dated 7th April, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1897, for supply of CAST IRON PIPES and SUNDRY FITTINGS required for the Drainage Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 only to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, 1897, for the supply of:—

200 Tons of Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak Log Timber not less than 8 feet in length or 10 inches square, and delivery to commence not later than 1st May, 1897.

2. Specification and Form of Tender can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. Tenders must be sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,[illegible]00, as security for the due fulfilment of contract; in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

Ag. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April 1897.

DISINFECTANTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES of the following now arriving:—

CHLORIDE OF LIME

in Lead-lined Cases of about 4 cwts. each.

CALVERTS' 15 PER CENT. CARBOLIC POWDER

as supplied to the Bombay Municipality in casks of 200 lbs. nett.

CALVERTS' CARBOLIC ACID

in 5-gallon Drums.

Municipalities and others, in purchasing from us, may rely on Genuine Disinfectants being supplied.

Prices on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LD.

NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

A Rs. 10,000 Policy will amount to Rs. 13,000 Cash value under the Sun Life System in 15 years.

☞ The connections of this Company date back from A.D. 1710.

Before you embark in Life Assurance, send for our plans and rates. New Plan of Accident Insurance affording substantial compensation for disablement.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
Chief Agents,
65-67, Esplanade Road.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage..............	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CUBJAS, NOTE PAPERS, CUPBOARDS, GOLD RING, WATCH, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Tullockchund Hurnathjee, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1897, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a quantity of thick Note Papers of sizes, in packets and loose.

Also in re Syed Hoosein Syed Russool, a petty dealer in waist coats, consisting of glass door cupboard, cotton, silk colored cubjas, waist coats, Eaton coloured cloth, cuttings of cloth, empty drawers, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting watch, gold ring with stone, time-pieces, copper handa, brass pipe, old caps, dhoturs, &c.

SALE OF 200 F. P. BALES OF GOOD BROACH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commercial Bank of India, Limited's, Jutha, Colaba, by order of John Parmenides, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keeshorilal Gangashaw:—47—209 full-pressed bales of good Broach cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1897.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL..................................	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................................	,,	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................................	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................................	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	,,	2,250,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,365
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,221
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p. c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	10,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	3
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	600	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Broule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	11	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	95
Fort	150	5,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	600	600	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	208	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	340
Munmar M.	1,000	250	11	15	190
New Berar	1,200	600	600	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	115
Prince of Wales	100	600	600	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	600	500	20	683
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	520
Sarab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	11	220
Volkart	—	1,000	10	vdRs65	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500		595
The Tapti Valley	126,000	500	100	...	120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		550
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,503
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	715
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	590
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	500
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	600
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	600	600	25	685
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,200	60	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,600	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	765
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	770
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	955
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	dv Rs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,211
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Gooldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs 20	450
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs80	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,600	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Son Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	503
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	600	900	dvd Rs40	416xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	125
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	600	600	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	800	30	132
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	[illegible]	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	8,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	480
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	81	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	14½
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	20

PRICES OF BULLOIN, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26	
Gold Leaf	25-15	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	25-13	
Do. do. new	25-14	
Australia bar Gold	25-14	
Bombay bar Gold	25-12	
Sovereigns	16	
Do. Dragons	15-15	
Silver 17	84-8	
Do. [illegible]	84-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 1-58m., 5-14a. Low water, 8-11m., 9-0a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kangra entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s s Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. R. P. Karkaria will read a paper on the "Zoroastrian Religion and Comte's Religion of Humanity."

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Falkner were being driven along the Queen's Road, when the horse commenced to gib. Mr. Falkner got on the coach-box and lashed the animal, which took fright and bolted and dashed against a tree, throwing out all the occupants, who sustained slight injury. The carriage was damaged.

INTERPRETERS TO THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—Mr. Purashram Gopinath, Interpreter attached to the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, having retired from the service, Mr. Davidas Pranjivandas, Interpreter to the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Shamrao Bhai, Interpreter attached to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed in place of Mr. Davidas.

THEFTS AT WARDEN ROAD.—Dr. Hatch, residing at Warden Road, has reported to the police the theft of three gold shirt studs, one silver stud, a pair of gold sleeve links, a tin cash-box, containing some coins and an important paper, a black leather case, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 60, from his dressing-room some time during the night of the 5th instant.—A report has also been made by Mr. MacArthur, residing at Warden Road, of the theft of three gold studs, a pair of gold sleeve links, a white coat containing Rs. 3, etc., property in all collectively valued at Rs. 70.

FIRE AT THE COLABA DEPOT.—Shortly after six o'clock, last evening, an alarm was given of a fire having broken out in a bungalow, occupied by Major English, of the Royal Artillery, at the Colaba Depot. On hearing the alarm, a number of soldiers ran to the bungalow, and found a window-shade on the ground floor of the bungalow to be on fire. The burning shade was immediately pulled down, and the fire was put out in a moment. The fire-engines from the Thomas Street, under Mr. Champ, and from Fort under Mr. Wilson, turned up in time, but were not utilised. The damage was nominal. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.—A meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the company's office, Hornby Road, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer H. Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year 1896 were laid before the meeting, showing a net profit for the year equal to Rs. 154 per share, out of which have been paid Rs. 30 per share. The whole of the balance was, at the recommendation of the directors, carried forward in view of the uncertain and short working of the mill owing to want of hands during the time of plague. Messrs. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia and Naorojee Pestonjee Cama were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Ardeshir Byramjee Patel were re-elected auditors, and with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

APRIL DAY AT BARODA.—A correspondent writes:—The other day no less than three hundred men were assembled on the Baroda Railway station under the belief that they were to receive Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, B. L., the president of the first and seventh Indian National Congresses. The up-mail was received with loud and continued cheers. But unfortunately it was found that Mr. Bonnerji was not there, and the invitation to people to assemble was all a hoax. It was an April Fools' day. The notices that were circulated throughout the city bore no signature, and it is a very strange thing that the date of the notice did not rouse any suspicion in the minds of the thousands of readers. There was to be seen a board hung on the walls of the railway station bearing the words, "April Fools" after the arrival of the train. The students of the Baroda College, members of the Bar and the Young Men's Association had all come there in their blind enthusiasm with addresses and flowers to receive their patriot.

PENALTY FOR SHOOTING HIS NEIGHBOUR'S DOG.—Henry Gilmarton, aged seventeen years, a student in the St. Xavier's College, appeared, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Alexander Simpson, a foreman, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and residing at De Lisle Road, Parel, charging him with causing mischief and injuring his dog, valued at Rs. 100, on the morning of the 25th ultimo. Mr. Velinker appeared for complainant, who in his evidence stated that accused was his neighbour. The dog shot by him was a very quiet and tame animal. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ultimo while the complainant's children were on their way to the school, they noticed the dog bleeding and unable to walk. The children informed complainant, who reported the matter to Inspector Ellis, the next door neighbour. Mr. Ellis made inquiries, and complainant ascertained from him that accused tried to shoot the dog and kill him. Complainant took the injured dog to the Sakarbai Hospital for Animals at Parel, where it was still under treatment. From the examination made at the hospital, it appeared that the dog had been shot, and that the bullet was still lodged in its shoulder. Complainant in cross-examination admitted that he had shot some street dogs. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, one a Goanese cook employed in the service of a Parsee neighbour, named Ardeshir, and the other a Hindu gardener. Both the witnesses deposed to have seen the accused fire a gun at the animal. The accused after firing the shot stepped into his house. The accused in defence denied having shot the dog. He left the house at 9 o'clock in the morning to go to college, and was in a hurry to catch the train. He had not used any gun except an air gun, which he had lately got. His dog was tied in the kennel at the stable. He admitted having been fined once for shooting fowls. The accused called his parents as his witnesses, both of whom deposed that at the time when the dog was alleged to have been shot the accused was asleep in the house. When the mother returned from the markets, the accused was still asleep, and was awakened by her. He then dressed himself and went straight to the station. It was urged on behalf of the defence that complainant having shot street dogs belonging to some persons, the latter might have retaliated by killing his dog. His Worship fined accused Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 10 were awarded to complainant as compensation.

THE INTRICACIES OF THE GAMING LAWS.

A GAME OF SKILL, NOT OF CHANCE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Haji Ebrahim Haji Moosa, owner of a bagatelle table room, at Falkland Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of keeping a common gaming-house, and fourteen other persons of gaming therein on a bagatelle table with white and red balls. Mr. Neemuchwalla, solicitor, defended the accused. Inspector Saunderson, in his evidence, stated that on the 2nd instant he went to the bagatelle room occupied by the first accused and found all the accused playing a game of "ath sola." Mr. Saunderson arrested the accused, and took charge of the table and all the instruments of gaming. In describing the game, Mr. Saunderson said that a red ball was placed on a spot and then a white one was called against it and also red against the white. The bets were decided according to the red or white going into the pockets at the other end of the table. In order to explain the game to the court, Mr. Saunderson played it on a table before the magistrate, who remarked that there was a certain amount of skill in it. In cross-examination by Mr. Neemuchwalla, Mr. Saunderson stated that the police allowed the game for a long time, as it was considered to be legitimate, until the decision given by Mr. P. H. Dastur, the late Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who held the game to be one of mere chance and convicted all the accused. Mr. Saunderson further stated that he had given evidence in that case before Mr. Dastur, and there he had stated that a certain amount of skill was necessary in the game. The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Crummy had visited the rooms and seen the games, and they all considered it to be a game of skill. A number of persons played the game skilfully, and it was to their interest to do so. Mr. Saunderson further stated that the owners of the rooms had in their employ certain "decay birds," who use to bet against the outsiders and then the roller took care to roll the balls in such a manner as to make the dupes loose to their bets. The thing was a swindle, and the swindle depended on the skill of the men who rolled the balls. Mr. Saunderson stated that he had obtained a copy of Mr. Dastur's decision, and as that magistrate held that the game required no skill, he (Mr. Saunderson) had taken the present proceedings.

His Worship remarked that he considered that sufficient skill entered in the game to bring it within the exceptions of the Act. The accused was accordingly discharged.

D'ONT LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves" the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, when Revd. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., president, took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced: Dr. J. Pollen, B. A., LL. D., Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Custom, and Opium, Bombay (Yale University, New Haves, Connecticut, U. S. America); and Messrs. James Parker and Co., 27, Broad Street, Oxford.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, the past president, then read the following presidential address:—

Fellow Members of the Anthropological Society of Bombay,—You were good enough to distinguish me by electing me to the high honour of being president of this society for the year that has now drawn to a close. It becomes me, therefore, in the first place, to thank you for the distinction you thus conferred on me, and in the second to discharge my last duty connecting with the chair—the Presidential address. For that purpose I have chosen a humble subject, to wit a pair of stockings, and I shall add some remarks on other things, duly bearing in mind, however, that I am addressing gentlemen better versed than myself in the study of anthropology. I place before you a pair of stockings of the kind called socks in common parlance. This pair of socks I bought in a shop in the high street of the ancient borough of Kirkwall, the county town of the Orkney Islands, and situated on what is called the mainland of the Arcadian group of Islands and Islets. This pair of socks is a characteristic specimen of the articles of hosiery the manufacture of which is confined solely to the Fair Isle, an Island standing something like midway between the Orkney and Shetland group, but belonging geographically to the latter. You will observe that the socks are knitted in a highly variegated pattern, comprising not a few colours, which however are blended in that harmonious manner far more suggestive of Eastern than Western taste in artistic arrangement. The texture is coarse to the eye, but soft and pleasant to the touch. The circumstance that this industry is entirely confined to the inhabitant of Fair Isle despite the frequent communication between it and the other islands of the Orkney and Shetland groups, respectively, is a fact of strange interest in these days of universal diffusion. You can buy the products of the Fair Isle industry, it is true, in Krikwall, in Orkney, in Serwick, in Shetland, in Wick and Thurso, in Caithness, and in Aberdeen, but nowhere out-side the Fair Isle are such articles manufactured within so much of H M.'s dominions as are comprised in the United Kingdom, though as I shall afterwards explain it would appear that at a very remote time, the pattern originally came from what now happily forms a distant portion of H. M.'s extended empire. But even the wide and gentle sway of the sceptre of our beloved sovereign does not embrace all the tracts through which the pattern of the humble article of personal wear now before you can trace its history. What then is this history? Before, however, we enter on this quest let us consider the part, from an anthropological point of view which the article of wear now before us plays in the question of dress development. And to begin at the end, let it be instanced that its manufacture is associated with high rank and honour, a prominent member of that industry having been raised to the British Peerage under the title of Lord Belper. And it may wellbe added that thisis none of the least worthy sources of the recruitment of nobility in our proud island, Fatherland. But we will not descend to unprofitable detail in this respect. It is a gratifying fact to anthropologists, especially to those who have enjoyed a medical education, that British nobility has now, at last become dignified by the accession of a medical member. In Lord Lister, Lord Belper will find a colleague with whom he has something more in common than that they each wear a pair of stockings. They are both the outcome of civilization, and commercial and scientific evolution. Lord Belper, the first of that rank, associated a noble industry with the work of philanthropy, whilst Lord Lister by a sedulous devotion to scientific pursuits together with the teaching and practice of the profession of which he has been for the last fortyyears an ornament has bestowed incalculable blessings on suffering humanity. Verily the thrice enobled brewers and the peers of their sort may now feel that they are really in patrician company. The wear of stockings has, it would seem, for long been associated with respectability. It was customary in former days in England and in the United Kingdom generally for gentlefolk to wear shoes and stockings, whilst their dependents and other humble folk wore neither, or at best had crudely fashioned shoes on their bare feet. The sandal, it would seem, occupied a position in this regard midway between stockings and shoes, but the sandal never found an abiding home in the British Isles, though its use is common enough in this Eastern dependency. There has been in our experience a too sudden transition from the use of the sandal to that of the shoe, and this has in a very practical manner emphasized the necessity for the consideration of an intermediate article in the shape of stockings. In my own personal experience I have seen the disadvantage of this too sudden transition. Some twenty years ago, whilst marching with a Native Infantry Regiment from Belgaum to Vingorla, *en route* to Aden, I found that much inconvenience was occasioned by the extra transport necessary on account of the number of men who had to fall out of the marching line suffering from "shoe bite." The poor sepoys were obliged to march with shoes on their bare feet—a sure and certain source of abrasion. On this experience I based the recommendation that socks should form part of the marching equipment of a Native regiment. We thus come to see that though the stocking became an article of wear as an intermediate necessity in the transition from sandals to shoes or boots, yet the chronological order is sandals shoes, stockings. It is observable that in the matter of etiquette in oriental countries the removal of the shoe alone is all that is necessary as a token of respect before entering the reception room or audience chamber of a prince or magnate. The stocking is thus an article of wear of superior dignity to the shoe, and assumed to belong more properly to the person of the wearer. And as it has been accorded as a peculiar privilege to a British or rather Irish noble that he may sit uncovered in the presence of his sovereign, so it seems the wearing of shoes and stockings has been regarded in ancient times as a distinction. In the book of Daniel we have the stockings attested in the words—and then these men were bound in their coats, their hosen and their hats, and their other garments and were cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace." The shape of the stocking varies scarcely at all, and it is thus the article of clothing on which is exhibited the strongest indication of conservative principles. And indeed though the stocking covers the foot it is the article of attire which lends itself least readily to radical innovation, being very different in this regard to the boot or shoe, which is constantly varying in shape for the same individual. By the combined covering of stocking and shoe, the foot is the part of the body which derives least benefit from hygienic enlightenment. Here the element of ventilation is still almost universally neglected. It is true that Mr. Jaeger has invented a stocking with separate encasement for each toe, but though this change no doubt is well calculated to increase the comfort of the individual by the thus lessened occurrence of cracks and corns between the toes, yet the conservatism of protracted custom forbids a corresponding adaptation of the boot or shoe, and so this item in the hygienic principles propounded by Jaeger has not met its meed of attention. Now, let us return to the history of the pair of socks which are before us and which I offer as a humble contribution to the society's museum. One of the ships of the Spanish Armada drifted under stress of weather to the far north, and stranded eventually on the Fair Isle. There being little or no communication between this remote islet and the outer world, the not altogether unlucky officers and crew of this number of an ill-fatal armament lived their respective lives and died there. They soon, however, mingled with the other inhabitants, and so we have still among the people of the Fair Isle a fair proportion of persons with a somewhat Spanish type of countenance. The tradition regarding the local industry is that the Spanish immigrants soon taught the older inhabitants how to turn to artistic account the dyes obtainable from sea weed and the sparse herbage which covered the surface of the island. The only article which the place produced susceptible of artistic treatment was the long stapled wool of the sheep of stunted growth to be found there. And the outcome was the manufacture of the article of hosiery which has ever since been the basis of its humble fortune and celebrity. The multicoloured pattern of the socks before you, you will now not be surprised to observe, is akin to or identical with that of hose worn by Spaniards of the present day. The wonder is seeing that the hosiery under discussion is admired by tourists and others, and thus finds its way all over the world, that its manufacture should never have passed beyond the narrow bounds of this island of the North. This indeed is what constitutes the point I am humbly placing before an anthropological curiosity. Now, as to the tracts by which this pattern of hosiery is to be traced to its remote origin, extending as you will see all the way from the extreme north-west corner of Europe to a spot in the southern portion of the great central area of the Asiatic continent. Some time in the year 1890 I visited Sir George Birdwood in his rooms in the India Office, London. During this interview Sir George suddenly exclaimed what wonderful stockings you have on, and on my informing him of some particulars such as I have already mentioned to you, he became highly interested, and forthwith may Fair Island stockings became the subject of critical examination. Finding Sir George Birdwood so much interested I offered him a present of a pair. He seemed overwhelmed with my generosity, but I soon reassured him as to the humble market value of the gift, and in due time he received from Mr. Campbell Thurso, to whom I had sent an order, a parcel containing the coveted article of personal wear. I had mentioned to Sir George that the socks being extremely soft in texture and warm to wear, he might find my humble present useful, and it was thus I took the means of letting him know where to procure them in future. But when I next saw him he told with something like rapture that he had placed the socks under a glass case in his private museum, and that they had there caught the eye of Sir Charles Bernard who on seeing them exclaimed "Millo! Birdwood, you have had this sent, you from the Punjab Frontier. It appeared from what Sir George Birdwood told me that it was very difficult to convince Sir Charles Bernard that the socks hailed not from the East, but from the far remote North. The resemblance, however, was so strange that Sir George Birdwood set to work on the subject and to his own and my satisfaction unravelled the mystery. It is at once observable in the specimen before you that the Spannish pattern—like all patterns to be found in the Peninsula is intermingled with a Moorish element, and it will be seen that the Spanniards indeed actually derived the major portion of this pattern as they derived so much else, from their temporary masters, the Moors. The Moors, no doubt, brought it with them from their original Arabian home. The Arabs then must either have originated it or derived it from somewhere. Now, an artistic pattern is evidence of no small advance in culture, and we know that much of that scienific knowledge which eventually found remarkable developement in the West reached us from scientific sources. But was this the real source of the scientific development which has enabled the West so far to distance the East in achievement.? By no means. We have seen that Sir Charles Bernard was struck with the general similarity of the Fair Isle produce to that which he had seen on the southern confines of Central Asia, and we have also seen that the pattern of the Fair Isle hosiery can be traced through the Spannish Peninsula and Northern Africa to Arabia.

(To be continued.)

After some remarks from the President, the Honorory Secretary, Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Dr Rustom N. Ranina, and Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, a vote of thanks was duly accorded to Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters and the customary compliment to the president concluded the meeting.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 32 Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary Mr. H. Blackwell, the following directors report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1896. The profit and loss account shows a balance to credit of Rs. 75,033-4-2, including Rs. 371-3-3 brought forward from last year. With this sum your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 14 per share, which will absorb Rs. 41,968-12-0, to set aside Rs. 30,000 for depreciation of plant, and carry forward the balance of Rs 3,064-8-2. The progress made during the year has been satisfactory 52 additional lines were connected yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,170, and on the 31st December 1896 there were 743 exchange and private lines at work in Bombay and Karachi with a total gross revenue of Rs. 1,30,444. Your directors have had under consideration an extension of the company's operations to Ahmedabad, where they have reason to believe a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured to make an Exchange self-supporting to start with. The share holders will be pleased to learn that the Government of India has recently intimated its decision to grant the company the necessary permission to open an exchange there, and on receipt of the license, which may be expected shortly, operations for establishing a Branch Exchange in Ahmedabad, will at once be proceeded with, should sufficient support be obtained. On Mr. P. Benn's departure for Europe in June last, Mr. J. B. Lee was appointed to act for him. Mr. Lee having shortly afterwards been transferred to Calcutta, Mr. T. Fraser was appointed in his place. On Mr. Benn's return in December, Mr. Fraser was re-appointed a director in place of Mr. F. C. Macrae, who proceeded on leave in the same month. Mr. T. Fraser and Mr. P. Benn retire by rotation under Clauses 90 and 91 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman, the report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Re. 1-4 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after Wednesday the 14th instant. Messrs. T. Fraser and P. Benn, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Messrs. Alexander Ferguson and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE GOMER HASSUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which his lordship granted.

RE JAFFERBHOY HASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE NOORMAHOMED ISMAIL.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor Mr. Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha, applied that the order of adjudication in insolvency be served on the trader wherever he may be found. The order was made as far back as the 2nd November last, but had not yet been served. The learned counsel read an affidavit made by the creditors, in which it was stated that the insolvent was keeping out of the way to avoid service of the order of the court, and that he was moving about between Surat and Ahmedabad. The learned counsel asked that the order might be served on the insolvent between the two places abovenamed.

His lordship: This court does not serve orders outside the local limits. Orders are served through the clerk of the court, and I could not ask him to serve at Surat or Ahmedabad.

Mr. Manker asked that the order might be served through a clerk of the petitioning creditor's solicitors.

His lordship: That you could do; and the service would be good service, and it would be for the court to decide whether the service was properly made. I could not make any order in the matter.

RE ARDASIR NASARWANJEE ANKLESARIA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, said that the case was put down in the list of opposed cases, and asked for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension for four months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges: —Venilal Tapidas Mehta and Ladha Parpia Lohana.

DISCHARGES POSTPONED.

The discharges of the undermentioned insolvents were postponed on account of their being unable to serve notices on certain of their creditors who had gone out of Bombay on account of the plague:—Narayen Bapu Gore; Mulchand Jaitha Lohana; Joseph Francis Arthur Turner; Hajee Mahomed Sadak Nimazi: and Edwin E. Desmier.

A POINT OF RACING LAW.

THE fact that two horses which won their races at the recent Umballa meeting have had to be disqualified because their entries were made by telegram and not afterwards confirmed by letter, has had the effect, writes a contemporary, of calling attention once again to a notice which was published in the *Racing Calendar* so far back as 20th April, 1893. That notice was as follows:—The question has been referred to the Stewards whether a person who under Rule 32 makes an entry by telegraph, which is not afterwards confirmed in writing is liable for the entrance money. The Stewards have ruled that he is not liable, and that such an entry, unless confirmed as provided in the Rule, is not an entry at all. As, however, there appears to be some misapprehension about the Rule, the Stewards think it desirable to call attention to it, and to state that the object of the rule as regards telegraphic entries is to put persons at a distance from the place at which entries are received in the same position as persons residing in that place, by enabling them, subject to a certain condition, to make an entry at the latest possible moment. That condition is that the entry must be confirmed in writing at the earliest possible opportunity and that opportunity is, generally speaking, the first outgoing post. It is the confirmation which makes, or at least confirms, the entry; and unless it is confirmed strictly in accordance with the Rule at the earliest possible opportunity, to be determined according to the circumstances of each case, the entry must be rejected. There is no option in the matter. An owner cannot wait and confirm the entry at his leisure, possible after seeing the other entries, and the person to whom it is sent cannot accept a confirmation not made in due time.

A JUROR in Russia recently refused to convict a prisoner on the ground that it was his (the Juror's) birth-day. Another learned juror was for acquitting a prisoner who had robbed a man that had refused to lend him money, which, in his opinion, was a direct incentive to crime!

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy, It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th March:—

SASSOON DOCK RECLAMATION.

Letter from Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, dated 16th December 1896, enquiring what rates of rent the Trustees have fixed for a corner plot on the reclamation south of Sassoon Dock. Letter from the Engineer, No. 52, dated 11th January 1897, submitting plan No. 4723—M-3, showing how the land can be laid out in plots to the best advantage with the blocks coloured to correspond with the Traffic Manager's proposals. Note by the Chairman, dated 5th March 1897, reviewing the whole question of leasing this land, and saying that he considers the rates of rent proposed by the Traffic Manager far too high for this locality, and it would seem best to dispose of the two plots each as a whole, making the building conditions as easy as possible, consistent with sound construction and good security, and to offer the plots at the following rates:—First 10 years, 8 annas. Second 10 years, 12 annas. Remaining 30 years, 16 annas. The lease to be for 50 years with one renewal for a like term at such rates as may then be determined. Read letter from Messrs. P. N. Colabawala and Sons.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of the recommendations made in the Chairman's memo. of 5th March 1897, and sanction the plots being offered on leases for 50 years at the rates mentioned, the lease to be renewable for a further term of 50 years, at such rates as maybe determined on the expiration of the first term. This is on the understanding that each plot is leased as a whole and is not divided up into sections.

NIGHT CHARGES.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, asking that in the case of the s.s. Clan Cameron the special charge of Rs. 200 for night-work may be reduced to the usual charge of Rs. 30 and the wharfage levied on rails deposited on the wharves ex s.s. Falkland remitted. Read report from the Docks Superintendent dated 27th March, 1897, furnishing a list of 31 cases of night-work that have occurred since the Trustees orders of 5th January, in 27 of which the full charge of Rs. 200 was levied and in 4 remitted on appeal, and recommending that the charge, which has checked night-work to a considerable extent, be continued as the Contractors inform him that, in order to maintain an efficient supply of labour and prevent desertions, it is most desirable that night-work, to which they are averse at the present time, should be discouraged.

Resolution.—The circumstances in the case of the s.s. Clan Cameron do not justify the grant of a remission. The transhipment charge on rails landed from the s.s. Falkland has been correctly levied.

Read letter from the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, dated 11th March 1897, requesting that the usual night-work charge of Rs. 30 be levied on the mail steamers Caledonia and Thames instead of the special charge of Rs. 200. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent dated 15th March 1897, recommending that the remission applied for be granted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

COAL TENDERS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th March 1897, submitting six tenders for the supply of Bengal coal, received in response to an advertisement, and stating that, of these tenders, three only comply with all the conditions mentioned, *viz.*:—

	Giridhi. Rs. a. p.	Desherghar. Rs. a. p.
P. Nusserwanjee and Co	14 7 0	13 15 0
The Bombay Co. Ld	15 8 0	14 6 0
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	No rate.	15 4 0

that C. J. Khambatta and Co. quote Rs. 13-15-0 for Giridhi or Desherghar delivered at the workshops and Rs. 14-6-0 at the docks engine-house, and as about 1,700 tons of the total quantity will be required at the docks, the total amount of his tender will compare with P. Nusserwanji and Co.'s as follows:—

	Giridhi. Rs. a. p.	Desherghar. Rs. a. p.
P. Nusserwanjee and Co	79,406 4 0	76,655 4 0
C. J. Khambatta and Co.	77,400 0 0	77,403 0 0

showing that the tender of the former is less by Rs. 743-12-0 for Desherghar and more by Rs. 2,006-4-0 for Giridhi coal than the tenders of C. J. Khambatta and Co., and as these qualities have been found equally good for Port Trust purposes, recommending that P. Nusserwanjee & Co.'s tender for the supply of 5,500 tons be accepted; that tenders for Shamdi, Reliance, Eomangdhi, or Burrakhur coal have also been received, but having no experience of these qualities the tenders are not recommended for consideration as the rates quoted are higher than those for the qualities tried and approved, but it is proposed to make a trial of the coals quoted for and to report results.

Resolution.—The tender by Messrs. P. Nusserwanjee and Co. for the supply of Desherghar coal should be accepted. The Engineer's proposal to experiment with other coals and to report the result is approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR 1896-97 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1895-96.

—	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
For March—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to 26th Mar., 1897	1,47,010	1,80,775	11,886	256	3,39,927
From 1st to 26th Mar., 1896	1,71,386	2,49,402	14,198	211	4,35,197
	Dr. 24,376	Dr. 68,627	Dr. 2,312	Cr. 45	Dr. 95,270
Deficit in previous months	Dr. 9,775	Dr. 1,20,283	Dr. 6,423	Dr. 2,894	Dr. 1,69,379
Total deficit to 26th March 1897	Dr. 64,151	Dr. 1,82,910	Dr. 8,735	Dr. 2,849	Dr. 2,64,645

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th March 1897.	Total from 1st Apl. 1896 to 26th Mar. 1897.	For week ending 26th March 1896.	Total from 1st Apl. 1895 to 26th Mar. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	916	20	991
" " out of harbour	20	927	15	996
" transported	6	550	12	580
" attended to	1	79	...	67
" warped	3	58	3	83

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Lahore, Mangalore, Calicut, Belgaum, Negapatam, Madras and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest at Sholapur. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly in the Panjaub, North-West Provinces and Mysore, and at Karachi, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore, while either north-easterly to south-easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind-velocity was 12 miles an hour at Secunderabad and 10 at Allahabad, Nagpur, Ahmednagar and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the mean of the season at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra and Jhansi, and the minimum similarly so at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 55° at Lahore and Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Ceylon, and at Raipur, Nagpur, Belgaum, Goa, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore. Light showers are reported from Coimbatore and a few drops from Calicut and Cochin. Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather there is inclined to become slightly unsettled. Pressure is falling on the Malabar Coast in Ceylon and at Negapatam, and as the skies are densely clouded light local showers are probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Wednesday:—Pressure has increased over the North-West Provinces, Cental Provinces, and Gujarat, but has fallen elsewhere. Readings are high over the North-West India and low over Assam and Upper Burma and over the Deccan. Pressure is higher than usual except within the two areas of depression noticed above. Winds are variable in the Punjab, westerly Gangetic plain and Bengal; northerly over the central parts of the country and west peninsula, south-easterly on the Madras Coast and cyclonic over the Deccan. The force is fresh in some central stations. The mean temperature has fallen in Bengal, the North-West Provices Gujarat, Central India; risen in Sind Rajputana and Madras and steady elsewhere. The heat is slightly excessive in Madras, Burma and Assam but in all other provinces the weather is remarkably cool. Marima exceeding one hundred degrees are reported from Central Burma, Central Provinces and Deccan, but from no other region. The highest recorded reading is hundred and seven at Cuddapah. Showers have occurred in parts of Bengal, Assam, east of Central Provinces and south of the peninsula, but the only considerable amount of rain is a fall of one inch at Sambalpur.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 3rd April 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted according to the Revised Estimate during 1896-97	15,300,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 27th March 1897	15,492,900
Amount remitted in excess of the Revised estimate for 1896-97	192,900

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,080 tons, Captain J H Stafford, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo and Mrs N Macmillan as a passenger.

THE s s Courland, 760 tons, Captain J Toulon will sail to-day for Delagoa Bay and Port Natal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Thompson and child, and Mr and Mrs Wilkinson.

THE s s Eton, 1,722 tons, Captain H Brophy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (15th March), with a cargo of 94,000 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE German East Africa a Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain F Jacobs, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W B Charlesworth, Mr Allen Dally, Mr J B Mistri, Mrs. D M Vicaji and child, Mrs J Chaves, and 54 others and 248 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,464 tons, Captain H Thomas, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Mahomed Canjee, Lieut C E Woodhouse, Lieut J Macpherson, Miss Beauman, Nurse Evans, Mr Abdool Latiff and friend and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed		B P S N Co
E	Stolzenfels	1793	Pankow	Hamburg		Glade & Co
F	Setos	1152	Jacobs	Zanzibar	7-4	F Heyer
H	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	8-4	Bombay Co
K	City of Dublin	2154	Pal	Karachi	10-4	F Forbes & Co
M	Brahmani	524	Fakeera	Mangalore	9-4	Shepherd & Co
O	Leander	1884	Hamilton	Karachee		M M & Co
P	Hiroshima Maru	2031	Schimadzu	Japan	15-4	N Y Kaisha
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	9-4	D Abdoola

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	C Gulf	8-4	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Fazilka	2697	Wilson			M M & Co
3	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	13-4	W A G & Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	Hongkong	8-4	C Barboro
5	Rohilla	2174	Cole	China	14-4	P & O S N Co
6	B Hall	2555	Hood	Karachi	10-4	E B & Co
8	Istrar	2978	McKay	Genoa	9-4	E Bates & Co
9	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull		Graham & Co
16	Queen Olga	2136	Harris	Dunkirk		W A G Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	10-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Eton s	Brophy	Batoum, March 15.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Setos, Jacobs, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Scindia, Stafford, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
" Culna, Thomas, for Persian Gulf.
" Courland, Toulon, for Delagoa Bay and Port Natal

The steamer Dwarka, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Queen of Olga s—120 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 441 bales cotton fly, T Jewraj.
Branksome Hall s—225 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen of Olga s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 45 cwt orris roots, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—184 cwt coir yarn, Runchordas Khetsey and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Den of Airlie s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Istrar s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1,002 cwt gingellyseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Buldana s—349 bales cotton, R Dosso.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letembro s—105 cwt red raisins, Yan Shun and Co; 70 cwt Khismis, 131 cwt raisins, 37 cwt medicine, 1 pot sandlewood oil, Quan Lun Esoo; 34 cwt sharkfins, M Fuckeerbhoy; 3 bales twist, P F Talati and Co; 75 bales cotton H A Esmail and Co.
Rohilla s—150 bales twist C Ebram and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—150 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 305 bales twist E Noordin and Co.
Letimbro s—20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—15 bales piece goods, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR KOBE.

Letimbro s—600 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 1.)

Capt G O Roos-Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Comdt. Kurram Militia, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months.

Mr A E Herry, Depy Commr of Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Ferozepore, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd March 1897, vice Mr S LeP T Clifford.

On relinquishing charge of the Shahpur Dist, Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Commr, is posted to the Peshawar Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th March 1897.

Mr J R Drummond, Depy Commr, Gujranwalla, has obtained furlough out of India on medical certificate for ten months.

Mr J G Silcock, Depy Commr, Jhelum, has obtained furlough out of India for seven months.

On the termination of his special duty Mr E R Abbott, Asst Commr, is posted to Lahore, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd March 1897.

Mr R Love, Asst Commr, Bhakkar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Muzaffargarh, vice Capt F E Bradshaw.

Mr E P Broadway, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr S J Berkeley, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Mo[illegible] Dist.

Mr A W Mercer, Political Asst Dist [illegible] of Police in the Gomal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1897.

Major J G Lutyens, R E, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Govt in this Department, is posted to the Delhi Provincial Division, which he joined the same day.

Mr R E Purves, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, 4th Divn, Chinab Canal, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th April 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr W E T Bennett, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Patiala Division, Sirhind Canal, which he left on the afternoon of the 9th March 1897, to the Mooltan Canals Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, April 3.)

Mr G B Scott Supt of Land Record Surveys, N W Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th April 1897, or subsequent date.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of Sate for India extension of leave:—

Mr W R G Moir, Covenanted, extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months.

Mr A T Wester, Dist Supt of Police, Lucknow, furlough out of India on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 3rd April 1897.

Mr E H S Pasley, Dist Supt of Police, Bulandshahr, furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

Mr E A Molony, Depy Commr, who has been recalled from leave, to Aligarh as Magte and Collr.

Mr F E Taylor, Dist and Sessions Judge, who has been recalled from leave, to be Additional Judge of the Moradabad Judgeship and Sessions Division.

The Rev P J D Johnson, Chaplain, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt, to Benares.

Kunwar Mahendra Singh, Depy Collr on return from leave, to the Meerut district.

Mr J Sanders, Additional Judge, Moradabad, on being relieved by Mr Taylor, to Cawnpore, as Dist and Sessions Judge.

Surgn Capt J Mulvany, on duty in connection with famine relief, Mirzapur, is transferred to duty in connection with precautions against bubonic plague at Manikpur in the Banda district.

Surgn Lieut C D Dawes, on duty in connection with precautions against bubonic plague at Manikpur in the Banda district, is transferred to duty in connection with famine relief in the Hamirpur and Jalaun districts.

Military Asst Surgn G R Haines, on duty in connection with famine relief, from Lucknow to Banda.

Mr G R C Williams, Commissioner, from the Rohilkhand to the Meerut Division.

Mr W M Sherer, Dist Supt of Police, from Muzaffarnagar to Lucknow.

Surgn Lieut Col W H Cadge, Civil Surgn, from the medical charge of the camp of H H the Lieut Govr and Chief Commissioner, to the Bareilly district.

Surgn Capt A E Roberts, Civil Surgn, from Bareilly to the medical charge of the camp of H H the Lieut Govr and Chief Commissioner as a temporary measure.

Mr G B R Ellis, Supt, Public Works Dept Secretariat, Irrigation Branch, is, as a temporary arrangement, appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to this Govt in the Public Works Dept, with effect from the 12th March, 1897, until further orders, vice Mr W R Butterfield, Asst Secy, granted nine months' leave out of India on medical certificate.

Mr D W Aikman, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is appointed to the charge of the Meerut Division, Provincial Works, with effect from the 21st Jan 1897, in addition to his own duties as Resident Engineer, Municipal Water Works, Meerut.

Major F G Pollock, 7th Bengal Cavy, has been appointed as Inspecting Officer in connection with Famine Relief Works and posted to the 2nd Circle Provincial Works.

Lieut C D Mears, 8th Bengal Cavy, has been appointed as Inspecting Officer in connection with Famine Relief Works and posted to the 3rd Circle for Famine Relief.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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TURN-OUT, FOR SALE.—English Cee-Spring, RALLI CART (imported last year). Brown Waler PONY, 14-2½, six years old, very fast, sound, also English harness. Offers—"M," care of this office.

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FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

TO DENTISTS.—TO LET, at Simla, on the Mall business premises suitable for a DENTIST. Apply to R. HOTZ, Simla.

50,000LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

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COMPOSITORS WANTED, News Department. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, to communicate with a Bonafide Matrimonial Agency, Female preferred. High remuneration offered. Apply "Earnest," care of this paper.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

CONSOLS advanced in price 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 112½. French Rentes were unchanged at 102¾, and Paris Exchange on London was ½ centime lower at 25·13½ fcs. Rupee Securities, 3½ per cent., continued at £63, Indian Sterling Loan at 117½, and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 1s. 2 27-32d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. cheaper at 28 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York it was 1-8 cent. lower at 61⅝ cents. per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,540,000 quarters, being 30,000 quarters more than at the end of the previous week.

No change took place in the prices of Spot and Arrival Cotton in Liverpool yesterday. The days sales were at 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 Surats, and the Imports were 26,000 bales. The market at closing was quiet. Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent. to 7⅝ cents; and that of July Futures 1 point, to 7·14 cents. 11,000 bales was given as the day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports, which now show the following comparison between this season's arrivals and those in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	11,000	12,000	26,000
Three days' Receipts ..	25,000	31,000	54,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896	6,272,000	4,818,000	7,417,000

Our local Cotton market still continues lifeless, with but a small enquiry. Bengals were to-day a shade firmer, Rs. 148 having been done for Fully "Good." "Good" Bhownugger, for May delivery, is Rs. 176 to Rs. 177, and Fully "Good," for April, Rs. 178. Official quotations are unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no change to report in these markets.

FREIGHTS.—The market is as dull as possible, and no fresh business of importance is reported.

EXCHANGE.—Quiet but steady in tone the market opened at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Crdits. There has been very little business doing either way, rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·58 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening quotations were given at 101 1-8 and 101 7-16 for Money and Account, respectively, and these prices were maintained to the close in a slightly active market.

SHARES.—No business has been reported to-day, and prices are all unchanged.

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera............................ 3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols..................	112½
3 per cent. Rentes......................	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	28 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, yesterday evening.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo, (extra) left London for China, direct, on the 3rd instant.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 7

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind left here, at noon, to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this morning, and she is expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 10th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's s. s. Singapore Captain E. Pizzarelli, left Aden, for Bombay, on the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., and is expected to arrive on the 12th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Prideaux, Col, Bo, J A Genl's Dept, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 5.

Glonop, Lt, Bengal, 5th Dr Guards, on leave, from Meerut.

APRIL 7.

Pearson, Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Reid, Capt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, on leave, to Scotland.
Thomson, Capt, Punjab, 4th Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Kirkpatrick, Capt, Punjab, 1st P I, on leave, to England.

APRIL 5.

Dixon, Lt, Punjab, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Bell, Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.
Wood, Lt, Punjab, R E, to join, to Mian Meer.
Phayre, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
Prideaux, Col, Bo, J A Genl's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 6.

Thomson, Vety Lt Col, Punjab, A V D, to join, to Murree.
Saunders, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Slater, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd B L, on duty, to Poona.
Willcocks, Major, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Kamptee.
Robinson, 2nd Lt, Bo, 17th B I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Quentin, Major, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Burton, Capt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th April 1897.

1. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th April, 1897.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted within the British frontier between Mandalay and Sagaing.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	7	0 p.m.	14	41
Teheran	7	2	4 p.m.	...	31
Suez	7	2	50 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th April, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..............	..	20	..	3
" Karachi	...	32	...	2
Madras	...	11	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 6.

10 p.m.	78·3

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 7.

6 a.m.	75·8
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	85·4
6 p.m.	83·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA-CHINOY—April 7, at the Parsee Fever Hospital, Bombay, Bai Mehrbai, the dearly beloved and only child of the late Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., and grand-daughter of Jehangirjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq., aged 30 years. Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock, at the Chowpatty Dharamsalla.

AJMERE.

BIRTH.

SINGANEE—April 4, at Ajmere, the wife of Pooranmal Gooljee Singanee, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENSON—April 4, at Mysore, the wife of Dr. P. H. Benson, of a daughter.
CHITTY—March 30, at Multan, the wife of G. J. C. Chitty, representative of Messrs. Latham and Co., Bombay and Karachi, of a daughter.
LESLIE—March 29, at No. 7, Riverside Barrackpore, the wife of F. M. Leslie, Solicitor, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

IT turns out that the British Government have not made "pacific overtures" to Greece. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say, in the words of the telegram, that it is denied that such overtures have been made. Great Britain, it is said, is only acting in concert with the other European Powers or, as Mr. Gladstone prefers to express it, is plodding at the heels of the Concert. Sir William Harcourt's notice that he would move an address to the Queen praying Her Majesty not to employ the forces of the Crown against Greece and Crete has been dexterously parried by Mr. Balfour's refusal to name a day for the debate, unless the motion be intended as a vote of censure on the Ministry. As the most inexperienced Parliamentary hand would not care to move a vote of censure on a Government supported by a majority of two hundred and forty-six, Sir William Harcourt declined to join issue on the question of confidence. It is not very clear that any practical purpose could be furthered by a full dress debate on the Greek question at the present stage. By one accord all the Powers acknowledge the danger of a European war if the purely conventional fiction of the Concert be laid aside. They one and all say in effect what the Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs is represented as saying in the latest "Punch": "If you don't do what I tell you, there will be a European war!" The Concert means that for the present at all events none of the great Powers are prepared to begin the war for which they have been making elaborate and ruinously costly preparations for the last twenty-five years. The statesman in his cabinet, and the man in the street, are at one in the belief that if the Concert break up the battle-thunder will roll over the European Continent and involve the whole world in ruin. If Mr. Bright were still in the House of Commons he would remodel his famous phrase "Perish Savoy!" and apply it to Crete, and perhaps to Greece, rather than see the universe in flames. And perhaps the most beligerent of Quakers would be quite justified in subordinating everything to what he conceived to be the paramount importance of securing mankind against the horrors of war. Mr. Gladstone, who bombarded Alexandria and sent Lord Wolseley to Tel-el-Kebir, was cast in a different mould. He was never afraid of appealing to the last reason of Kings—and Sultans. Judging by his latest contribution to the literature of the Eastern Crisis, the Grand Old Man does not share the timidity of those who fear to speak in denunciation of the present attitude of the Powers lest the guns should go off of themselves. He refuses to believe in the common accord of the Government; he attributes the present deplorable position of things in the East of Europe not to a common accord, but to a want of it.

The chief aim of the Powers in Mr. Gladstone'e view is to make the people of Europe forget the hideous crimes committed in Armenia while they were looking helplessly on. They din into the public ear the catch words, "The Concert of Europe," "The Integrity of the Turkish Empire." Those miserable phrases arouse his scorn. The Concert of the Powers did not give Montenegro her footing on the Adriatic, nor add Thessaly to Greece. A true concert might do good; a false concert immense harm; a pretended and ineffectual co-operation of Governments shuts out the peoples. The Powers of Europe, Mr. Gladstone is satisfied, have no common purpose to bring them together. Here we think the illustrious G. O. M. is mistaken. The Powers are brought together by a common purpose. Where the prey is there the eagles gather together. The Great Powers are not at agreement as to the share to be "accorded" to each; but they are pretty well of one mind as to the iniquity of one of the small Powers and the still greater iniquity of three of them securing a share or shares beforehand. International Law forbid! Mr. Gladstone refuses to be impressed with the "torn and rent" figment of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; an "integrity" which has survived the deliverance of eighteen millions of people between 1830 and 1896 from the yoke of the Sultan. As for that other phrase; every act the Powers have done and are now doing in Crete is a gross breach of international law. The Island is part of the Sultan's dominions, but the Powers have taken its administration out of the hands of the Sultan. Does the reversion of it fall to the Six Powers? Crete was part of Greece, and was inhabited by men of the Greek race three thousand years ago; the Ottoman rule was a thing of yesterday. By the action of Greece the Powers were compelled to put an end to it. Community of blood, religion, history, sympathy and interest, are they nothing, and the policy of the moment everything? Mr. Gladstone's suggested solution has the merit of being in accordance with precedents set by the Powers themselves from time to time. Why cannot Crete be autonomously united to Greece and yet not detached in theory from the body of the Turkish Empire, as in the parallel cases of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Cyprus? He does not mention Egypt, but that country has been "autonomously united" to another country for many years, while still paying tribute to the Sultan. As for Greece, she has placed the Cretan question as the order of the day for definitive solution. The proposal that Greece should be coerced and punished for having conferred this benefit is so detestable that the distinguished writer hardly likes sullying his page by writing it. This remarkable pamphlet puts in the clearest light the make-shift, illogical, and illusory policy, if policy it may be called, which has brought things to their present parlous state in the south-east of Europe. Turkey having been cleared out of Crete bag and baggage by the Powers, what is the use of pretending to maintain the principles of international law. Lord Russell has very recently given lengthy reasons for holding that there is no such thing as international law, apart from the will of the strongest. Common sense suggests that after a decorous interval Crete should be administered by Greece in the name of the Sultan.

THE sudden collapse of more than one large jerry building with fatal results some two years ago, led to the appointment in November 1895 of a Committee of the Corporation to "obtain and submit to the Corporation a report from the Executive Engineer as to what alterations or additions he considers necessary in the existing building bye-laws for the better safety of the occupiers of houses." The Committee, as is the wont of Corporation Committees, considered the subject in a leisurely fashion, and has now submitted a report which derives added interest at a time when schemes for the rebuilding of Bombay are being adumbrated. Only six meetings were held during the eighteen months that it has taken the Committee to report, but it is pointed out that a good deal of time was necessarily occupied in obtaining from the Municipal Solicitors replies to the references made to them. These references have shown that while certain additions to the existing building bye-laws can be framed under the powers already vested in the Corporation under Section 461 (c) of the Act, there are certain other amendments which although very desirable cannot be framed without previously obtaining an amendment of the law. The section in question sets forth that bye-laws may be made regarding "the structure of walls, foundations, roofs and chimneys of new buildings." The Committee propose that this power should be extended to "additions to and alterations and reconstructing of existing buildings." It seems incomprehensible that it is only when a building is first constructed that Municipal regulations can become operative, for this obviously enables a house-owner to make alterations of a most insanitary and undesirable kind in his property. "A person builds a small house according to the bye-laws," says the report, "and after a short time he makes additions to it, sometimes of an extensive character. The existing bye-laws do not apply to such constructions and the builders do such work as they like. Similarly a person keeps the external walls of his building standing, whilst he makes important alterations in the structure itself. The bye-laws do not apply to such cases also, and the object of assuring the soundness of building is thus defeated." It is interesting to recall that this anomalous state of things was brought about by a too great willingness on the part of Lord Reay's Government, when the Act was passed, to meet the views of people who looked upon building bye-laws as an undue interference with the sacred rights of property.

Even so acute a thinker as the late Mr. Justice Telang declared at a public meeting at which the subject was debated that it was a monstrous thing not to allow men to build their own houses in any manner they liked without Municipal interference. His prophecy that self interest would keep the owners from putting up jerry buildings has not been fulfilled, though no doubt it would have been had the house-owners foreseen that a time would come when the dwellings they erected would be condemned by Government, and compensation paid on the basis of "rafters not rents." The Act had only been in operation a short time when the need for its amendment, so as to bring alterations of structures within the scope of the law, became apparent. That need has been frequently pointed out by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and was recently affirmed by the Corporation on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi. Until this alteration is made the public cannot be properly safeguarded from falling dwellings, neither can the erection of insanitary dwellings be guaranteed. Experience has shown that bye-laws are urgently needed for regulating the dimensions of the timber to be used in the reconstruction of a building, for prescribing the dimension of posts used outside, as distinct from inside, the walls of buildings. In the absence of such regulations the framing of floors is not made of sufficient strength. Again the minimum bearing of joists and girders on walls not being provided for, failure of some of the floors is sure to follow this omission.

Amongst the bye-laws suggested which it is competent for the Corporation to frame, is one far more clearly defining the word "post" as it is at times contended by builders that upright pieces of timber even when they do not support any floor, roof, or wall are posts. Another change suggested is the clearer differentiation of "frame buildings" and "open buildings." Under the existing definition large structures having upper stories, such as godowns and theatres, the spaces between the posts of which are not filled in with masonry, but with iron plates and other similar materials, escape from the operation of the regulations prescribed for "frame buildings" or "masonry walled buildings" simply because there is "no masonry filling in between the posts." It is therefore proposed to define open buildings as the sheds consisting of a ground floor storey covered with roofs supported on posts without filling in of any description between the posts. In one of the bye-laws the language used is such as to leave room for contention that the only persons amenable to its provisions are those who erect a building and not a person who might subsequently purchase it. The Committee propose to remove this anomaly. These are the more noticeable of the changes proposed which it is competent for the Corporation to make under existing statutory limitidation. The alterations which it is suggested should be made after the Act has been amended are of a technical character and need not be dwelt upon here. They have been carefully thought out by the Committee and would go a great way to put a stop to the evasions of the intention of the Legislature now rendered possible on technical grounds. Doubtless legislation will be required before long in connection with the proposed "rebuilding of Bombay," and the report now presented should be a useful document to the officers of Government charged with the framing of such legislation. Improved building bye-laws and their rigorous enforcement will greatly aid in obtaining the best results from the reconstruction of parts of the Native city that Lord Sandhurst has set himself to initiate.

THE suggestion made in certain quarters about three months ago, that refugees who had fled from the plague in Bombay should not be allowed to go on the relief works up-country, so as to stop the flow of emigration from the Presidency City, was not entertained by Government. But it is noteworthy that so far as the published records show no cases of plague have occurred at any of the relief camps. This fact taken in conjunction with the small imported mortality from the epidemic in the acutely distressed areas, is an indication that the people who fled were well acquainted with the prevailing economic condition in various parts of the Presidency and kept out of the famine districts as far as possible. It is in Thana and in Guzerat where the scarcity is comparatively light that the highest mortality from plague has been recorded. The general health of the famine workers has been good throughout, and the sanitary officer's report in favourable terms of the conservancy and water-supply arrangements at the relief camps. Indeed, the relief operations have been conducted throughout with a smoothness and thoroughness which show that the experience of 1877-78 has not been unheeded. There is, however, more to learn on the important subject of famine relief. The Code has been amended in various minor particulars during the course of the last few months, and no doubt when the close of the famine gives our revenue officers more time to spare for ordinary duties, further amendments, suggested by recent experience, will be made in the official plan of operations.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year. The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000 for a casket and engrossment of the address to be presented to Her Majesty in honour of the Diamond Jubilee.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shanghai is being engaged by Government to convey the surplus troops to England, that were left behind after the departure of the Transport Dunera, instead of R. I. M. S. Clive.

DR. GRAHAM, now working as a practitioner at Simla, will be appointed as Medical Officer of Jammu and Ladakh. In summer he is to work at the latter, and in winter at the former place.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Famine Fund are now being collected in all Districts of the Madras Presidency, and in some case the amounts are considerable. At a meeting at Udamalapet, for instance, a sum of Rs. 1,300 was subscribed on the spot.

IN consequence of the serious state of plague at Sukkur and elsewhere in Sindh, the passage of pilgrims from Sindh through the Punjab to the great Hurdwar Fair, of the 11th instant, has been prohibited.

THE year 1895-96 has been one of unprecedented success in the annals of the Abkari administration in the Madras Presidency. The total amount of Abkari revenue realised during the year was over thirteen millions of rupees, the principal sources of income being toddy and country spirits.

IN a public office not a hundred males from Calcutta in which nine hundred clerks are employed, no fewer than six hundred and seventy applied last month for casual leave. As each application was for a few days, the granting of leave to all would have meant the loss of service of some fifty clerks on full pay for the whole month. From such a state of things, one might be led to suppose that the plague had reached Calcutta and that the people were panic-stricken.

AS far as famine operations are concerned, writes an up-country paper, the Lucknow Division now claims the attention of the Government more than any other part of the Province. The actual state of the country there is not indeed anything like so bad as in Allahabad-Bundelkund—but the distress in the latter districts was so marked from the first that its severest developments were reckoned with at the very outset of the campaign and the measure for combating it have long since been complete. The staff is amply organised, and by this time all have shaken down into their places; so that as far as the distress here is concerned the Lieutenant-Governor, if he were so minded, might close his boxes and light a cigar, like Oon Moltke on the eve of the crossing of the Rhine, feeling that all that can be done has been done. In Lucknow the situation seems to have gradually become more serious than was originally anticipated, and more still remains to be done in the way of bringing up the organisation into a full state efficiency for meeting it. In Oudh, it must be remembered, that District Officers and thei staffs have not had the same preliminary experience as those in the Allahabad Division, to whom the state of affairs which they encountered in November was little more than a prolongation of the sarcity which they had been combating through the preceding spring and summer.

IN the art world the sad and sudden death of Mr. Henry Blackburn has been heard with universal regret. The production of those Academy Notes which have been such a helpful record of their work to painters through a long series of years entailed anxious work which had necessarily to be compressed into a few days, and to get strength for this trying labour he had gone with some old friends for a short holiday to Rome and Naples. On his homeward route last week he was met at Bordigherra by a friend who saw him, as he thought, comfortably settled for the journey, and found that life was already extinct. He will be missed not merely in art circles, where his name had become a household word. Indeed, he was widely known and liked, that Celtic gaiety, that amiable light-heartedness of his making him friends wherever he went. He did good service to art in his hard-working, conscientious, unobtrusive way, and was the orginator on sounder methods, of all those handbooks which now help us to recall the year's exhibitions. As a lecturer on art, and on the branch of it with which he spoke with most authority—the art of illustration—he was lucid, convincing, and interesting. For years he was an influential and popular member of that Arts Club where he had many friends and where his loss will be much felt.

THE first procession of the Bœuf Gras traversed the streets and boulevards of Paris on Sunday (Feb. 21.) The Carnival, which of late years had been falling off greatly, appears to have revived this week in all its picturesqueness and gaiety. As the procession passed before the Elysee the organisers were received by the President, who handed them 500f. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"These three days have been more lively and successful than last year, when the tradition of great carnival shows was revived after twenty-five years' neglect. Prince Carnival II. was favoured with splendid weather, dry, sunny, and mild. The showers of these three days were only showers of paper confetti. These little discs of paper of many colours have been flung on the boulevards at people's faces by hundreds of millions; it was as if a rainbow had resolved itself into coloured snowflakes. The main thoroughfares are littered with them as thickly as forest walks with leaves in autumn. The new fashion has become a mania, an epidemic. In fact it has been too much of a good thing, and people were grateful when this evening a real shower of rain put a stop to confetti-flinging. This year's cortege, organised by the trade corporation, was as fine as, or finer than, anything witnessed at Nice, the designs being by Paris and Nice decorators. Eleven hundred dressed-up 'supers' took part in it, and a dozen colossal cars, the total expense being £6,000. One of the most successful was the X Rays, showing the interior of a whale, where Jonah is seen in company with naiads."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIR W. V. HARCOURT'S MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 6, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Balfour refused to name a day for Sir W. V. Harcourt's motion for an address to the Queen, unless it was intended as a vote of censure on the Government.

Sir W. V. Harcourt ignored the challenge.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS.

Crowds assembled in the streets at Athens, to-day, cheering and crying out for war, but otherwise the day passed quietly.

BRITISH OVERTURES TO GREECE DENIED.

It is now denied that Great Britain has made pacific overtures to Greece.

Great Britain is only acting in concert with the Powers.

TURKISH ARMY ON THE QUI VIVE.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The whole of the Turkish Army on the Turco-Greek frontier was under arms throughout yesterday, in the expectation of an attack at any moment.

The tension is such that an unexpected shot would at once produce an explosion.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AT ZANZIBAR.

The abolition of slavery has been proclaimed at Zanzibar and Pemba, and been quietly received.

PASSAGE OF BILLS IN THE LORDS.

The Lords have passed the Military Works and Military Lands Bill.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

APRIL 6.

The transport Dilwara has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT ELOFF.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that President Kruger, replying to Lord Rosmead, had expressed his personal regret at the insult offered to the Queen by Lieut. Eloff, and that the matter was now under examination.

LORD WOLSELEY INSPECTS GIBRALTAR.

Lord Wolseley will inspect Gibraltar at Easter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The death is announced of General Sir George Malcolm, G.C.B.

[Sir George Malcolm, who joined the service in 1835, served as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General and Baggage Master with the Bombay Division of the Army of the Indus in the campaign of Affghanistan in 1838-39, and was present at the capture of Ghuznee (Medal) and occupation of Cabool: commanded the outposts of the Sind Irregular Horse in Eastern Kutchee from 1840 to 1842, and was constantly engaged in active operations against the Hil Beloochees; commanded a detachment of Sind Irregular Horse at the battle of Nuffoosk, 31st August 1840, in the Eastern Kutchee Hills, and with the Sind Horse in the operations against Nussur Khan of Khelat in 1840-41, including the affair at Kunda and the action near Dadur, when Mir Nussur Khan with the whole of the Brahoere army was drawn from his position and his camp taken. Served with the Sind Horse at Shadadpoor in 1843, when the force, under Captain Jacob, defeated the army of Meer Shah Mahomed at Shadadpoor. Served with the Sind Horse during Sir Charles Napier's compaign in 1844-45 against the mountain tribes in Eastern Kutchee and in the surprise and capture of Shapoor on the night of the 15th January 1845. Commanded Head Quarters 2nd regiment Sind Horse and a detachment of 1st Sind Horse with the Bombay Column in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, and occupation of Peshawur (Medal with two Clasps, and Brevet of Major). Commanded a detachment of Southern Mahratta Horse in Persia in 1857; commanded the field detachment of Southern Mahratta Horse and two companies of the 28th Bombay N.I., which stormed and captured Hulguilee on 30th November 1857. Commanded the field force in the operations against Shorapoor which ended in the occupation of the fortress on the 9th February 1858. Commanded the field force in the operations against the rebel Chief of Nurgoond which ended in the capture of the town and fortress on the 1st June 1858 (*C.B.*, and Medal). Commanded a Division in the Abyssinian war in 1867-68 (received the thanks of Parliament, *K.C.B.*, and Medal.)]

THE RECENT ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE FRAUD.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The case in which Nundo Lal Bonnerjee, pleader and honorary magistrate, was charged with complicity in the fraud on the Oriental Life Office, came to a conclusion, to-day, at Alipore.

Two principal offenders were convicted some months ago, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for attempting to defraud the Insurance Company of Rs. 16,000, and the present accused was the magistrate before whom the various false certificates of death were sworn. Prosecution was instituted by the magistrate at Alipore, and accused was committed to Sessions.

After a lengthy hearing, the jury returned the unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the judge directed the accused to be discharged.

THE OUTBREAK AT SUKKUR.

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

From the first to the 4th, inclusive, there were 53 cases of plague and 39 deaths at Sukkur; the figure recorded on the 3rd being the worst, viz., 16 cases and 13 deaths.

With a view to preventing plague entering Baluchistan, the Agent to the Governor-General has given orders that all Native passengers arriving by train from plague infected towns shall be detained at Sibi in a segregation camp for ten days, and kept under observation.

Fifty men of the 16th Bombay Infantry have been despatched to Sibi for maintaining order in the camp.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 7.

There were 29 new cases and one death in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 32.

In the Special Plague Hospital 28 were admitted, 7 cured, and 15 died, leaving 235 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 8 were admitted, 6 cured, one died, and 33 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 8 were admitted, one cured, and 4 died, leaving 60 under treatment.

The Military search party searched 4,272 houses, and 8 cases, and one corpse were discovered; nine houses were fumigated, and 102 houses lime-washed. Eleven cases were discovered by the Cavalry men, and two by the Infantry. The Municipal Medical inspectors discovered seven cases.

In the cantonment, in Wanowrie, and in the segregation camp one case occurred in each.

THE FIRE AT MANDALAY.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FIFTY LAKHS.

RANGOON, APRIL 7.

Later estimates put the loss by the fire that destroyed Zazgoe Bazar, on Tuesday, at fifty lakhs of Rupees, and in view of the fact that this is the height of the busy season, and Zazyoe is the centre of business for Mandalay and parts of Upper Burma, the estimate is probably under than over the mark.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES CONSEQUENT ON PLAGUE SUPPRESSION.

STRIKE AT THE DOCKS.

SHIPPING AT A STANDSTILL.

THE unrest of the labouring classes consequent upon the house-to-house inspection being carried out under the direction of the Gatacre Committee, was further indicated yesterday morning by the strike which originated on the Cotton Green on Tuesday spreading to the docks, and also affecting the cart-drivers generally. For the time there was a virtual suspension of the import and export trade of the port, but it is hoped that business will be resumed to-day. Uneasiness prevails on the part of private employers of labour, and disconcerting rumours have been afloat of contemplated strikes amongst the mill-hands. This would be a great misfortune at a time when a revival of the industry is hopefully looked forward to, and we are glad to learn that there are no signs of the rumour being converted into a reality. The fact cannot, however, be denied that there is a widespread feeling of discontent amongst the labouring classes in regard to the house-to-house visitation. They complain that while they are at their work, their houses are entered and the women and children therein harshly treated, as they affirm, by the special constables. The difficulty is one which was forseen from the first in regard to house-to-house visitation.

Thanks to the efforts of Superintendent Brewin, Inspector, Roberts and a number of cotton brokers the cart-drivers employed on the Cotton Green were induced to return to work yesterday morning, and arrangements were made to despatch over a thousand bales to the docks during the day. From their warehouses at the bazaar end of the Cotton Green Messrs. Spinner & Co. were able to despatch 40 carts containing an aggregate of 160 bales to the docks for shipment, and other firms also sent away consignments. The carts were started off early in the morning. But an hour or two later the drivers returned, bringing their loaded carts back with the news that there was a general strike at the docks and they could not get the stuff taken. They stated that a few of the cart-men who led the way at the docks were pelted with stones, dirt, and other missiles and had to beat a hasty retreat. Upon learning what had happened Inspector Roberts proceeded to Messrs. Spinner and Co.'s warehouse, and found that the men were commencing to unload the bales which they had taken away in the morning. He at once ordered them to stop unloading and to go back to the docks. They pointed out that they would be ill-treated if they returned with the loaded carts, but Inspector Roberts undertook to accompany them and protect them from violence. The long procession of carts was thereupon re-formed, and proceeded to the docks, Inspector Roberts walking by its side.

Meanwhile business at the docks had come to a standstill owing to the strike among the labourers. The real reasons for a demonstration are not always apparent, but there can be little doubt that the labourers were speaking the truth when at the breakfast hour they told Mr. Hand, the Dock Superintendent, that the intrusion of strangers into their homes during their absence was the cause of their discontent. As has been noted on more than one occasion in these columns, the Port Trust authorities have had remarkably little trouble with their men during the last few months as compared with other employers of labour. By their liberal and far-sighted policy the Trustees have kept their labour up to the full limit required—that limit, however, being much smaller than is the case when trade is flourishing. The efforts of the Trustees have been successfully supplemented by the labour contractors, Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Currimjee Damji, and Haji Cassum, who have behaved in a very praiseworthy manner throughout, and have managed to maintain a supply of labour adequate to the lessened demand. All the time both the men engaged directly by the Port Trust and those supplied through contractors have shown no signs of dissatisfaction with their treatment. While others have fled they have kept their ground, and it was only when the house-to-house inspection was undertaken that they evinced a discontent which culminated yesterday morning in a general suspension of work.

The dock-labourers in Bombay number about twenty thousand people when the season of trade is in its full swing; but for several months, the trade being greatly hampered by the pestilence, the number of the labourers employed has been greatly decreased. At present it is roughly estimated that about seven thousand labourers are working at the docks. The system of work at the docks is not unknown to traders and dealers, but the outside public, perhaps, do not know it. Most of the firms of merchants, traders, and dealers have their contractors who keep their own mucadams on monthly wages. These mucadams, in their turn, again employ labourers on daily wages. They work in gangs of fifteen or twenty men, each gang having its own mucadam. It is these labourers on daily wages that have struck work; but the mucadams, who have to fear the loss of their employment if they join in the strike, continue to work.

All the men, both those who are paid by piece, and the day labourers, went to work as usual yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, that being half-an-hour later than was allowed before the plague epidemic appeared. They continued at their tasks until breakfast time, when they assembled in a body and got the other men about the docks to join them. The contractors were present and used all their powers of persuasion to keep the men at work. Similar endeavours were made by Mr. J. Hand, the Dock Superintendent, Mr. Pinseat, Mr. Walker, Superintendents Brewin and Ingram, Inspector Lee Smith, of the Dock Police, and others, but all to no avail. The men said they were perfectly satisfied with the way they were treated in the docks, but did not like their wives and families being molested, and that on the suggestion of labourers employed elsewhere they had decided to stop work. The men engaged at the dry docks did not join in the movement, although Mr. Bomanjee, the contractor, had some little difficulty with them. For the present also the stevedore's men, who are mostly Mahomedans, have kept at their work. The chief concern of the Dock authorities was to get sufficient labour together to complete the loading of vessels about to leave the port. In this they were in some measure successful. Meanwhile the strikers were doing their best to intimidate the cart-men and others before they arrived at the dock gates and generally accomplished their end.

The movement, as might have been expected, was lacking in organisation, and was therefore much less formidable to deal with than would otherwise have been the case. In town generally carts were available for hire, though the drivers took advantage of the situation to charge much larger fare than ordinarily. The customary charge for taking a cart-load of goods from the Fort to the docks is five annas, but yesterday one rupee was demanded, and in many cases given. It is noteworthy, too, that registration of labour carts proceeded more actively than usual. No less than 49 applications for renewal of labour cart licences were received at the Police head-quarters. This number brings up the total of labour carts licensed this year to 2,056, as compared with 5,744 for the corresponding period of 1896. The slackness of trade consequent on the plague is the cause of this decrease.

At four o'clock, Mr. Currumsee Damjee, the Port Trust contractor, induced the cart-men to resume work. Mr. Currumsee had previously made such good use of his influence amongst the dock labourers employed under the Trust, that he feels sure that they will turn up to work this morning as usual; and the resumption of labour by the cart-men may be taken as an assurance of this being the case.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Until late on Tuesday evening, the labourers were at work at the docks; but yesterday morning they collected near the docks at 8-30 a.m. and suspended work without a moment's notice. They declined to resume it, notwithstanding the persuasions of the dock and police officers.

When it was known that the labourers had struck, the greatest consternation was caused at the Victoria and Prince's docks. The contractors and mucadams in vain tried to persuade the men to return to their work. Some of them quietly walked to their homes, while others remained there as if they were enjoying a fun. When they were asked the reason for striking they said "Oh, we do not want to live. When we are away from our homes, at our work, the Sirkar's people enter our houses, forcibly remove our wives and children to hospitals, where they are not allowed to see their friends and relations, and are locked up in rooms, where they are doomed to die an unnatural death." They emphatically told their counsellors that they will not return to work unless house-to-house visitation is stopped. The inconvenience which the strike caused can be better imagined than described. The loading of goods on the steamers was entirely stopped, and the stevedors' men who work on the vessels had consequently to remain idle. These stevedors men are Mahomedans, but they did not strike work. The dock labourers who are employed by the dock contractors are all Ghatis, and they work on the wharves. When the men left off work suddenly, the mucadams remained; and when they tried to persuade the labourers to resume work, they turned their back against the mucadums, who were abused for not participating in the strike.

A few monthly labourers in the direct employ of the contractors also remained aloof, and did not join in the strike, but the number of such men could be counted on the fingers of two hands. Their services were eagerly availed of to finish the loading of two or three ships which were about to sail. The work of loading the s. s. Fazilka, which is shortly to leave Bombay for Rangoon, was proceeding before the strike commenced. The s. s. Den of Airle was to have sailed yesterday but it is feared its departure will have to be postponed in consequence of the delay in shipping the cargo. The s. s. Stolzenfels will have also to postpone her departure. There are now eighteen steamers lying in the Prince's and Victoria docks, but except on one or two, the work on them is postponed. The s. s. Dwarka, of the B. I. S. N. Company, was fortunate in having a few men to load the cargo in the boat. On the s. s. Letimbro, of the Florio Rubatino Company, also there were about thirty men on work; but it must be remembered that these labourers are in the direct employ of the contractors and not in the service of mucadams. If they strike work they have to lose their wages as they are employed on monthly salary and this is a consideration which induces them to stick to business.

Although the strike has caused considerable inconvenience nobody thinks seriously about it, as it is expected that it will terminate by this morning, a number of men having shown their willingness to return to work last evening. The strike seems to be the work of some wire-pullers who are behind the scenes. As soon as the news of strike was received by the Commissioner of Police, he despatched Supt. Brewin to pacify the people and persuade them to return to work; but by the time Mr. Brewin reached the docks most of the men had left for their homes. Mr. Hand and all the Dock officers did their best to persuade the people to return to work, but all persuasions, cajolry, and coercion were of no avail. Mr. Ingram, Superintendent of the Dock Police, explained to the men the injury they were doing to themselves, but they refused to listen to reason. Those who are in the secret do not for a moment believe that the workmen are willing to go on strike, but that they are labouring under the influence of some muster-hand. The strikers have no doubt ill-chosen their time, for work at the docks is very slack; and it is difficult to get employnent elsewhere.

At Wari Bunder a number of labourers went on strike as soon as they heard that the dock labourers had done so. Superintendent Sweeney, on receiving the news, rode up to Surti Mohalla, Mandvie, where about sixty carts of Messrs. Ralli Brothers were waiting for disloading. The men first refused to do the work, but when they heard that the cart-drivers had resumed their avocation, they yielded and disloaded the carts. Most, if not all, the men who have gone on strike are Ghatis by caste, and they solely depend on labour for maintenance. This idea was put into their mind by a Parsee dubash yesterday, but they said that unless the compulsory segregation was stopped they would prefer death by starvation rather than being killed in the hospitals, where they were compelled to smell some fatal drug. They said that they would go to up-country and content themselves by working on relief-works. If they had no money to buy railway tickets they would walk and thus perform their journey.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF WORK.

Last evening, some of the labourers came to the docks, and showed their willingness to resume work They were at once offered work, which they did for a short time, and left off at the usual hour for closing. It is believed that the work will be fully resumed to-day.

The report that some cart-drivers were assaulted by strikers is incorrect. There was no breach of the peace.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. H. HALLETT, Staff Corps, on vacating civil employ, is permitted to reside out of India.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. SWINLEY, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is permitted to retire from the Service from 1st April.

CAPTAIN C. H. STUART, late A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, is posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

MAJOR H. PLUMER, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed D. A. A. G. for Instruction at Aldershot.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlet, Governor's Bodyguard, Madras, six months; Captain Williams, Adjutant, Presidency Volunteers, two months; Holloway, 4th M. I., one month; Lieutenants Peck, 27th Bo. I., three months; Dalyell, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, three months; Chandler, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, six months.

THE following appointments have been made:—18th B. L.—Lieutenant G. A. S. Gordon, from 4th P. I., to be Squadron Officer. 2nd Madras Lancers.—Major F. B. Deane, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Fenton, appointed to the Staff. Major H. Eardley-Wilmot, to be Second-in-command, *vice* Deane. Captains R. D. Burlton, E. M. Reed, and H. B. Holloway to move up in grade succession. Captain J. R. Mathews, to be Squadron Commander, sub, *pro tem.*, *vice* Holloway, and to remain seconded while employed on the Staff.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonels E. G. Barrow, Adjutant-General's Department, W. P. Newall, 1-2nd Gurkhas; Majors Browne, D. S. O., 2-4th Gurkhas, F. G. Delamain, 11th B. L.; Captains Lockhart Mure, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Foley, 45th Sikhs, Hendley, 21st M. I., Fayrer, 2-5th Gurkhas, Evatt, 2-5th Gurkhas, Schofield, 4th P. I., Whitlin, 13th B. L., L. E. Cooper, 2nd P. I., C. H. Hitchins, 4th M. I., W. B. Mullins, 27th B. I.; Lieutenants Fraser, 22nd B. I., Shaw, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, Ford, 31st B. I., Campbell, 7th B. C., and Brownlow, 21st B. I.

THE names of the following gentlemen are announced as having joined the Committee of the newly formed Army Health Protection Association (India)—Colonel Bridges, Lieutenant-Colonel Brookfield, M.P., Captain H. McCalmont, M.P., Lieutenant Colonel Chaloner, M.P., Colonel Sir John Colomb, M.P., Viscount Downe, C.I.E., Lieutenant-General Sir Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., M.P., Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, M.P., Captain H. M. Jessel, M.P., General Sir Fredrick Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Colonel Wyndham Murray, M.P., Colonel Ommanney, Captain D. V. Pirie, M.P., Major Wyndham Quin, M.P., Sir George Russell, Bart., M.P., Sir Andrew Scoble, K.C.S.I., Colonel Philip Trotter, Viscount Valentia, Colonel A. C. Welby, M.P., Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Lord Rowton, C.B., Lieutenant-General F. FitzWygram, Bart., Captain A. E. Whitaker, Vice-Admiral H. Stephenson, C.B., Colonel Sir Alexander Hood, M.P., the Earl of Dunraven, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Windsor, Earl Cowper, K.G., the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Camperdown, General Trevor, R.E., V.C., Mr. W. S. Seton Karr, Sir James Mackay, and Mr. J. H. Gwyther. Subscriptions to Army Health Protection Association, "India," will be received by Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing-Cross.

THE Queen's yacht, from what Mr. Goschen stated, would be an expensive luxury for a millionaire. The Victoria and Albert, which is shortly to give place to a new Royal yacht, has for the last fourteen years cost on an average £8,800 a year. This is a big sum, but it must be remembered that the yacht has been practically rebuilt since that date, the hull and machinery having been entirely reconstructed. The only pity is that the Royal yacht is not put to more frequent use. But as the new yacht is to be a souvenir worthy of the Jubilee year, we hope that her Majesty will be able to enjoy the sea breezes more frequently.

AT the last meeting of the Singapore Municipal Commission, it was decided to purchase from Bombay six of Messrs. Garlick and Christiansen's Incinerators, together with a four-ton Pondrette machine.

PLAGUE SUPPRESSION AND THE MAHOMEDANS.

SPEECH BY GENERAL GATACRE.

LAST evening a public meeting of the Mahomedans was held in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam Buildings, Hornby Road, when General Gatacre addressed the assembly, explaining the aims and objects of the Plague Committee and dealing with the segregation question. The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayebji, President of the Anjuman, presided, and a large number of Mahomedans attended the meeting. The General arrived at 5-30, accompanied by Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, Dr. Weir, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, and Lieutenant Vinning. Among other gentlemen present at the meeting were: Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Nuzmudin Tayebji, Mahomed Husein Hakim, Budrudin Kur, Oomer Jamal, Ali N. Tayebji, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.

In opening the proceedings, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee said: Though the meeting was called by the Anjuman, it was intended for the benefit of all. General Gatacre desired to express his views to the Mahomedans, and the meeting would hear him personally with that end in view. He was sure that after hearing the General many of their doubts would be cleared and fears removed. He would not speak at great length until the General had addressed them. He was sure that those present would join him in thanking the General for taking so much trouble to come all this way, and explain to them the aims and objects of the Plague Committee. He hoped that they would listen to the General carefully, and for such of them as did not understand English he would translate the General's remarks into their vernacular.

The General then made the following remarks, which were translated to the meeting by the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tayebji:—

General Gatacre said that he was glad to have an opportunity of explaining to those who expressed their ignorance of the intentions of the Government in matters connected with the suppression of plague in Bombay. He said advisedly that those who professed their ignorance, because, on looking round him, he saw so many who it was impossible to believe had not studied the orders of Government and all correspondence in the newspapers on the subject. The presence of the leaders of the community at that gathering showed how anxious they were in all respects to assist Government and the Plague Committee. The Committee, however, required something more than that; it wanted the leaders of "Jamats, and under their orders the headmen of streets, to come forward and report their sick for removal to hospitals, public or private, and the disinfecting of the affected houses. Under all Mahomedan Governments segregation was rigorously carried out; in such, for instance, by his Imperial Highness the Sultan Khilifa, who, whenever an epidemic occurred, ordered a cordon to be placed round the infected area to prevent egress and ingress. The British Government did not press this in order to enable the people to earn their bread, as in these times of high prices this was considered likely to press hard on the poor. It was the enforcement of the orders of Government on the two points of removal of the sick to hospital and of segregating the healthy in safer quarters, that had caused a certain section of the community to make representations based on false grounds against those highly necessary measures. The orders of Government, the General explained, were very clear on the point, and admitted of no discussion, and there should be no mistake as to the intention of the Government as laid down in the Notification. Anything which was in conflict with reason, and with the necessities of mankind, was opposed to the tenet of the Islam religion—a religion which was esentially in its precepts a common sense one. He pointed out the way in which H. H. Abdul Rahaman, Ameer of Afghanistan, had viewed the most sacred of all duties of a good Mahomedan, namely, the Hadj, in respect of which he had written to his Excellency the Viceroy in these terms: "No one shall now proceed from the frontier of Afghanistan on a journey to the Hedjaz, but after the exalted and glorious God has dispelled this life-destroying calamity from his creatures, the persons who may be fortunate enough can undertake the journey to Mecca." That clearly showed, the General stated, the opinion of his Highness Ameer Abdul Rahaman, on the gravity of the present crisis, and the necessity of putting aside, temporarily, even religious observances as clashed with its effacement. After explaining to the meeting the advantages to be derived from conveying patients to hospitals, General Gatacre made a suggestion with regard to the management of private hospitals. He said that the originators of those hospitals, being responsible to the Government for the proper equipment with medicines and servants and strict supervision, required to be maintained over the ward-boys. In more than one instance patients had seriously injured themselves by being left alone at the time they were unconscious of what they were doing, as in some case patients had run away from these hospitals. The Government, again, had laid a particular stress on their order to strictly respect the privacy of *purdah* women, and the Plague Committee were constantly giving their attention to prevent our misconception on the part of those employed in carrying out the house-to-house inspection. Englishmen honored the Mahomedan observances of the privacy of women just in the same manner as they respected their own women; but ordinary custom must not be put forward as a bar to the inspection of purdah apartments by lady-doctors. The other point on which Government had forbidden interference was with regard to funeral ceremonies and observances. He was glad to be able to state that he had not heard of any authenticated case where the purdah system or funeral ceremonies had at all been interfered with. It was, as they were all aware, the wish and intention of the Government to minimise the inconvenience which must inevitably follow the measures which dealt with the suppression of the epidemic. As surely as a steamer ploughed through the waters of the harbour so surely would the Committee push through any obstruction and follow out without deviation the sanitary rules laid down for the eradication of the disease in Bombay. (Applause.)

Before resuming his seat, the General thanked the president of the meeting for the courtesy he had shown in interpreting his address into Urdu and for affording him the opportunity of explaining the objects of the authorities to the meeting.

The Hon Mr. Justice Budrudin then made a very impressive and eloquent speech in Urdu. He said that General Gatacre had explained to them patiently, kindly, and clearly that Government did not in the least desire to be unkind or harsh. Continuing, he said "Oh! friends and co-religionists, what is this that I hear that our holy religion is against the restrictive and preventive measures of Government? I say if such a statement is made, it is false, and that those who say so are enemies of our pure and undefiled faith. Instead of thanking Government for divising schemes to help you, and to root out this malady, some of our co-religionists—I feel ashamed to say—obstruct. Look round and see what has the Sultan, the Commander of the faithful, and the religious head of the Islams, done? Has he not shot soldiers who broke his orders and permitted intercourse with a town stricken with plague? Has he not stopped the Hadj, and established strict quarantine in Kamaran and in the pilgrim ports? Behold the letter of Ameer Abdul Rahaman; how strictly has he repressed the Hadj and prevented intercourse with India. Is there any amongst you who can be so ungrateful as not to realise that these high officers have, at the risk of their life, and out of regard for you and your families, sacrificed their energy, ability, and time to the alleviation of the disease amongst you. I, your humble servant for many years, my Moslem brothers, appeal to you to banish delusions from your minds and to do away with idle fears and needless terrors. I beseech you further that should any amongst you come across in this vast city a single case of oppression or cruelty, come to me, and I pledge you my word of honour I shall hold your brief, and do not for a moment doubt that General Gatacre and his colleagues will readily give redress. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Mahomed H. Hakim and Mr. Budrudin Kur having supported the views expressed by the General and the president, the meeting was dissolved.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE IN SUNNI MAHOMEDAN QUARTERS.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE MILITARY GUARD.

FIVE CASES DISCOVERED.

ENFORCING THE GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

THE Plague Committee yesterday paid another surprise visit to the very locality inhabited by Kokani Sunnis who are so deadly opposed to segregation. The locality selected is bounded on the south by the Pydhownie Road, north by the Erskine Road, east by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and west by the Bapu Khote street, and it comprises Kolsa Mohalla, Bapu Hajam Street, Gogari Mohalla, Kazi Syid Street, Null Bazaar, Alli Oomer Street, and Nizampura. The greater portion of this locality was visited by the Plague Committee about a fortnight ago just after General Gatacre's first interview with Kazi Ismael Meheri. The military arrangements were made on a scale much larger than on any previous occasion. The European and Native military cordons placed round the locality under inspection formed an imposing scene; crowds of people were seen here and there in different streets, and windows and balconies were thronged. At 7 o'clock in the morning nineteen tram cars arrived at Pydhownie bringing the European troops from Colaba. The European troops consisted of 320 men of the Royal Artillery and 353 rank-and-file of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The former who were armed with their carbines were under the command of Major Chamberlain and Lieutenant Tremnell, and the latter were under Captain Downing. The men of the Royal Artillery were posted in a cordon round the Pydhownie police station, and those of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the Null Bazaar police chowkey, Erskine Road. Three hundred rank-and-file, all told, of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry, were drawn up half-way in Bapu Khote Street under the command of Captain Mitchell, the other officers of the Regiment being also present. 235 men of the 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, with five British Officers and six Native officers, were stationed on the foot-path at the junction of Parel and Erskine roads, under the command of Major Kettlewell. Two hundred rank-and-file of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry were located at the musjid at the junction of Nizam Street and Parel Road under the command of Lieutenant Sherlock. About a hundred men of the 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry were drawn up under Lieutenant Fellows. In addition to these troops, more than 1,200 strong, a large number of men of the last two regiments accompanied the search parties to render any assistance that might be required. All military arrangements were made by Major C. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, who was present at the Null Bazaar police station.

The police arrangements were also perfect. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, were riding from street to street. Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur were also present, and assisted the Plague Committee in their endeavours to find out cases. Superintendent Crummey with a body of armed policemen was early on the spot. Superintendent Sweeney, in whose division a part of the district lies, guarded the Pydhownie and Bhendy Bazaar Roads up to the Null Bazaar Erskine Road. He was assisted by Inspectors Wilson, Power, Meyer, and Montague, and Constables Coxen, Barker, Hamsworth, and Hobson. Superintendent Grennan, in whose division the remaining part of the district is situated, guarded the locality from the Pydhownie police station to the junction of Erskine Road. He was assisted by Inspectors Stanford, and Jolliffe, Sloane, and Constables Roshurst, Cordeaux and Harris. Inspectors Walton, Good, and Hamilton, and Constable Page of the E division were also called out on duty to assist the divisional police. The services of about two hundred Native policemen were requisitioned for guarding the different streets and providing an escort to the search parties.

The presence of so large a force of soldiery and police was commented on a good deal by the crowd. But the quarter chosen is one in which the most obstinate of the Mahomedans reside, and it was noticed that the men in the street wore an angry scowl. In Ali Oomar Street especially the attitude of the people was one of unwilling submission. One fairly well-to-do Sunni stood in his doorway, and opposed the ingress of the search party. Both General Gatacre and Mr. James were standing by at the time, and the former told the man that it was no good for him to object, whereupon he gave way and allowed the search party to enter his dwelling.

About 6 o'clock Dr. Weir arrived at the Pydhownie police station, where he received a sealed order from the General, stating the locality to be inspected. The members of the Committee arrived shortly after, and three search parties were formed. One party, headed by Mr. James, consisted of Drs. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, D. R. Bardi, Pettigrew, Pettigara, K. Kapadia, two inspectors, and ten sub-inspectors. The second party, which was under Dr. Weir, was composed of Drs. M. Kapadia, Doodhelker, Gimi, D'Avoine, two inspectors, and ten sub-inspectors. The third party, headed by Dr. Dimmock, consisted of Drs. Godinho, Britto, Jaiker, Merchant, Contractor, two municipal inspectors, and eleven sub-inspectors. Each party was again-sub-divided into five parts. The visitation then commenced, and lasted over two hours. The General, Mr. James, Dr. Hamilton and others, supervised the operations. Mrs. E. M. Slater, Miss Brennnan, Mrs. M. M. Murzban, Mrs. Gibson, and Miss Tarkhud assisted the search parties in inspecting the apartments occupied by purdah ladies. Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha, Mr. Oomer Jamal, Mr. Budrubin Abdulla Kur, Moulvi Hidayah Tulla, Mr. Haji Abdul Satar Haji Oomer, Mr. M. M. Murzban, Mr. Bhundara, and other Native gentlemen, who have volunteered for plague duty, accompanied the search parties and rendered valuable assistance in finding out cases.

Five cases and one dead body were discovered. A case of small-pox was also found. All the cases were removed to the Jamat hospitals. Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Metha, who is ever ready to assist the authorities in their endeavours to eradicate the pestilence, provided chairs for the men and officers of the Royal Artillery who were stationed around the Pydhownie police station. He also provided tea, coffee, ærated-waters, &c., for the European soldiers. Provisions were also sent in commissariat vans from Colaba. The inspection terminated shortly after 10 o'clock, when the troops returned to their quarters and the crowd dispersed.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is to be done to celebrate the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress? There are many wealthy and loyal citizens in Bombay who would be willing to contribute largely to some suitable memorial to perpetuate the name of Victoria. May I suggest that the Hanging Gardens be laid out in a fitting manner which would transform a bare hill side into a lovely spot and enhance the beauty of the view from the hill and the bay. Any gentleman who carries out this project might receive the honour of knighthood. And if a salt water Aquarium were built at the foot of the hill, it would be an immense advantage and attraction.

Another scheme might be the construction of a beautiful road and Ride from Wodehouse Bridge to Chowpatty, and round by the sea-level to Government House compound doubling back to the gate. The road would avoid the horrible burning and burial-grounds and the danger from the rush of the railway trains. The Jubilee road and the Jubilee Hanging Gardens would form splendid memorials of a noble Queen.—Yours, &c.,

April 7. W. R. H.

A CENTRAL News Agency telegram from Capetown says: "Mr. H. C. Hall, a leading Attorney of Johannesburg, and one of the Rand prisoners, has written to President Kruger, declaring that the general exasperation caused by recent legislation forbids his abiding by his promise not to interfere in politics.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

	Wards.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	3
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	2	1
	Chukla	0	1
	Oomarkhari	1	2
	Dongri	0	2
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	0	0
	Fanaswady	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	0
	Khara Talao	0	1
	Kumbharwada	2	1
D	Khetwady	0	0
	Girgaum	0	1
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	1	0
E	Mazagon	1	1
	Tarwady	2	2
	Second Nagpada	1	2
	Kamatipura	5	3
	Tardeo	1	0
	Byculla	1	1
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	3	2
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	6	3
G	Mahim	9	7
	Worli	9	4
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital		0
	Grant Road Hospital		5
	Jain Hospital		0
	Parel Plague Hospital		2
	Arthur Road Hospital		4
	Charney Road Hospital		2
	St George's Hospital		0
	Wari Bunder Hospital		1
	Hindu Hospital		1
	Cutch Hospital		1
	Total	49	52
	Total to date	10,913	9,259

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 132.

THE RETURN OF THE WANDERERS.

An estimate from a most reliable source puts the total number of persons who have returned to Bombay from the mofussil at 100,000. Shops are being re-opened in quarters where they have been closed for many months. The mill-hands are returning more slowly than any other class, partly because their homes are generally speaking in the northern districts of the island where the plague is still rife, and partly because of their disinclination to go into the segregation camps.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the departures and arrivals by road and boat were as under:—

Departures by sea 1,882, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,545; making a sum total of 3,427 persons.

Arrivals by sea 3,534, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,642; making a sum total of 5,176 persons.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

At a general Committee meeting held on the 2nd instant it was decided that no difficulty having been as yet felt in regard to the provision of hospitals, there was no necessity for the application of rule 9 of the Madras regulations to Bombay at present.

On the motion of Mr. Snow it was decided to hold a regular meeting of the full Committee every Friday at 11 o'clock, in the morning, and when necessary (for any emergent business) another on Tuesdays.

As regards salaries of the various appointments under the Plague Committee it was decided that it was impossible to decide upon them off-hand as information had to be collected from many different quarters, but that they would be worked out as soon as possible when the scale of pay of each officer in his former appointment has been ascertained.

An application for another Parsee Hospital on Queen's Road was discussed. The proposal was that the hospital should be exclusively for sixty families named. It was decided that it had better be made a public hospital open to all Parsees.

JUSTICES' VISITATION IN THE FORT.

Three hundred and eight-seven houses were visited on Tuesday in the Fort by seventeen justices, four volunteers and one lady doctor, with the result that three cases were discovered, all of which were removed to hospitals.

BUBONIC FEVER DELIRIUM AND SUICIDE.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Bapu Hajam Street, touching the death of Khairatee Mudari, aged twenty-five years. The deceased, who was a Mahomedan, was admitted into the Nizampoora plague hospital on Sunday suffering from the bubonic fever. On the following day while under delirium of fever he jumped out of a window on the first floor of the hospital and fell into the street, sustaining serious injury to his head, which resulted in his death on the same day. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

REMOVAL TO SAHEBS' SERVANTS HOSPITAL.

On a report being made to the District Medical officer in charge of No. 2 District by Messrs. Sassoon J. David and R. F. Malabarwala, who are doing house-to-house inspection duty in Fort District, a Goanese ayah, in the service of Mr. S. S. Sassoon, in No. 5 Rutherfield Street, suffering from plague was removed to the above hospital. Some dead rats were found in the same house a few days ago.

The returns for the last 24 hours show cases in wards: Before ten, new cases four, discharged cured one, viz., Maruti Bhagoo, wife of the mali of Mr. G. Townsend, Malabar Hill. Remaining in wards, thirteen.

THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY HOSPITAL.

This hospital was opened on the 19th March, 1897, and up to date it has admitted 29 cases; of which 10 have died, 6 are discharged cured, and 13 are remaining under treatment, thus giving the mortality of 65·6 per hundred. The names, residences, and dates of discharge of the persons discharged cured are as follows:—1. Esaji Musaji, age 50, male, Dhan Moholla, 22nd March. 2. Ammabai, age 38, female, Bhendy Bazar, 2nd April. 3. Manekbai, age 85, female, Phulgally, 2nd April. 4. Hurakhibai, age 13, female, Bhendy Bazaar, 3rd April. 5. Esaji Ebrahim, age 25, male, Bhendy Bazaar, 3rd April. 6. Mahmadali Hasonali, age 18, male, Islampura, 5th April. The daily report of the Hospital shows:—Admitted, one; and remaining under treatment, fourteen—ten being males and four females.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 6th April, to 7 a.m., 7th April, six have been admitted, and twenty-four remain under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning:—No admissions, deaths, discharges, nor cures, but remaining under treatment, 2.

THE BHATIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following is the list of further amounts given to the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	9,193
Mr. Valjee Abji Mirbawala	151
Mr. Dossa Mulji	101
Mr. Murarji Mulji	151
Mr. Goculdas Topan	51
Mr. Kanji Doongersey	151
Total	9,803

DAMAUN!

His Excellency the Governor of Damaun has acceded to the request of the Collector of Surat to grant a pass to Dr. Kalapesi and his necessary accompaniments, to come from Vapi to Damaun. Shet Sorabji has also, on his own behalf, made the same request, as in view of the present state of the city, the people who are not inoculated are most anxious to be inoculated; and those who are